

internally and behind. The mandible is narrow, narrower below the true molars than below the premolars; symphysis rather long. The coronoid process rises as a triangular plate high above the condyloid, which is directed backwards in a nearly horizontal direction; condyle obliquely transverse. The angle is much produced, expanded into a trihedral bone and somewhat bent inwards.

In regard to the various foramina of the skull and the dentition this species does not differ from *C. capensis*; they have been fully described by Mivart (*l. c.*).

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

- A. Three views of the skull of *Chrysochloris Trevelyani*: the lateral and upper views, of the natural size; the lower, of twice the natural size.
- B. Lower view of the posterior part of the skull, of twice the natural size, turned so as to show the ossicle (*a*) covering the Eustachian orifice. On the left side of the skull the ossicle is removed.

XXXV.—*Description of a new Species of the Genus Nyctinomus from South Africa.* By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., &c.

#### *Nyctinomus africanus*, n. sp.

Upper lip smooth, without vertical wrinkles. Ears from perfectly distinct points of origin though close together, their inner margins arising from the upper surface of the muzzle, though not so near the extremity of the muzzle as in *N. Cestonii*; tragus somewhat similar to that of *N. Cestonii*, but longer, and the upper margin quite evenly rounded off; antitragus quadrilateral, the shortest side in front, the upper margin slightly concave.

Fur bright orange-chestnut above and beneath.

Incisors  $\frac{2}{4}$ ; the lower incisors not crowded: premolars  $\frac{2.2}{2.2}$ ; the first upper premolar very short and blunt, its base occupying the whole space between the canine and second premolar.

Length (of an adult male) 3.6 inches; tail 2.2; ear 1; tragus 0.3; forearm 2.5; thumb 0.4; second finger—metacarpal bone 2.4, first phalanx 1.1, second phalanx 1.3; fourth finger 2.4; tibia 0.75; foot and claws 0.45.

This species resembles *N. midas*, from North Africa, in size and in general appearance. The large tragus, however, at once distinguishes it from that species.

*Hab.* South Africa (Transvaal Republic). Type in the collection of the British Museum, presented by R. B. Sharpe, Esq.